I claim:

1. An ocular implant for treating a medical condition of an eye, the ocular implant comprising:
(a) a carrier, and;
(b) a botulinum neurotoxin associated with the carrier, thereby forming an ocular implant, wherein a therapeutic amount of the botulinum neurotoxin can be released from the carrier upon implantation of the ocular implant into an eye of a patient to thereby treat a medical condition of an eye.

2. The ocular implant of claim 1, wherein the implant releases no more than about 15 percent of the botulinum neurotoxin from the carrier during the first twenty four hours after implantation of the ocular implant into an eye of a patient.

3. The ocular implant of claim 1, wherein the implant releases more than about 80 percent of the botulinum neurotoxin from the carrier within the first twenty eight days after implantation of the implant into an eye of a patient.

4. The ocular implant of claim 1, wherein the carrier is substantially biodegradable.

5. The ocular implant of claim 1 wherein the botulinum neurotoxin is selected from the group consisting of botulinum neurotoxin serotypes A, B, C, D, E, F and G..

6. A biodegradable ocular implant for treating a medical condition of the eye, the biodegradable ocular implant comprising:
(a) a biodegradable carrier, and;

(b) a botulinum neurotoxin associated with the biodegradable carrier, thereby forming a biodegradable ocular implant, wherein the implant releases no more than about 15 percent of the botulinum neurotoxin from the carrier during the first twenty four hours after implantation of the biodegradable implant into an eye of a patient and the implant releases more than about 80 percent of the botulinum neurotoxin from the carrier within the first twenty eight days after implantation of the implant into an eye of a patient.

7. The biodegradable implant of claim 6 wherein the botulinum toxin comprises from about 10 to about 90 percent by weight of the implant.

8. A method for treating an ocular disease, the method comprising the step of implanting into an eye of a patient a biodegradable implant comprising a botulinum neurotoxin associated with a carrier.

9. The method of claim 8, wherein the ocular disease is selected from the group consisting of uveitis, macular edema, macular degeneration, retinal detachment, ocular tumors, ocular fungal infections, ocular viral infections, multifocal choroiditis, diabetic retinopathy, proliferative vitreoretinopathy, sympathetic opthalmia, Vogt Koyanagi-Harada syndrome, histoplasmosis, uveal diffusion, and vascular occlusion.

10. The method of claim 8 wherein the biodegradable implant is implanted into a location in the eye selected from the group consisting of the anterior chamber, the posterior chamber, the vitreous cavity, the choroid, the suprachoroidal space, the conjunctiva, the subconjunctival space, the episcleral space, the intracorneal space, the epicorneal space, the sclera, the pars plana, surgically-induced avascular regions, the macula, and the retina.

11. The method of claim 10 wherein the location is the vitreous cavity.

12. The method of claim 11 wherein the step of implanting the biodegradable implant results in an approximately 10-fold less concentration of the botulinum toxin in the aqueous humor of the eye into which the implant was implanted as compared to the concentration of the botulinum toxin in the vitreous humor of the eye into which the implant was implanted.

13. A method for treating an ocular disease, the method comprising the step of implanting into the vitreous cavity of an eye of a patient a biodegradable implant comprising a botulinum neurotoxin associated with a carrier, wherein the step of implanting the biodegradable implant results in an approximately 10-fold less concentration of the botulinum toxin in the aqueous humor of the eye into which the implant was implanted as compared to the concentration of the botulinum toxin in the vitreous humor of the eye into which the implant was implanted.